The National Crimine That or 10, or 60, or 10, and to not draw position, write for a blank, to The Makington, D. G.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1905.

VOL. XXV-NO. 3-WHOLE NO. 1261.

War.of the Rebellion

OPENING OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

By JOHN McELROY.

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musket shot of the enemy.

Ten pieces of artillery, in position in

lied upon to check Sherman.

val of two miles.

CHAPTER XXVIII. GRANT'S SWIFT, SUCCESSFUL TAC-

Drives Johnston Out of Jackson-De- ston's outlying pickets, some two and feats Pemberton at Champion Hill, a half miles from Jackson. After a and Prevents Their Junction.

The situation on the momentous May of battle developed. 13, 1863, was unique. In a small area of cultivated, well-settled country of constant communication as they no larger extent than a good-sized marched forward, and were now well County were hostile armies aggregating, abreast, though separated by an interaltogether, from 120,000 to 150,000 men, and on the imminent point of gap, or was too weak to take advantage deadly collision. In the center of this of it. area was Gen. Grant with about 40,000 men, well closed up and moving with swing around to the south, in order to extreme audacity, but with great clear- snerman in that direction to head him ness and fixedness of purpose. In the off. Grant accompanied Sherman's colcircle around his compact army were umn, expecting that the severest fightfrom 60,000 to 80,000 troops, being ing would be there. handled by their commanders under a Johnston had no such idea. As soon paralyzing confusion of mind. In the as he learned of the weight of the colcity of Jackson, the Capital of Missis- umns converging upon him, he saw that half-way between Jackson and Vicks- had successfully employed at Yorkbetween 35,000 and 50,000 men, with with as much as he could. the greater part well concentrated and strong outlying detachments holding quitt's Brigades of South Carolinians then march after McPherson. a long semi-circle by Baker's and Fourthis strong position in which to give battle for Vicksburg, and it seemed to sent Farquharson's Brigade of Kenhim and his Generals, as it does to-day on a study of the map, that if he planned a defensive battle he could not Sherman. have chosen a better place in which to receive the attack. Pemberton had other outlying detachments along the railroad and river guarding the bridges and fords, and also those troops which McPherson had driven away when he cut the railroad at Clinton.

which would make a diversion to save loading the State archives and the mil-Jackson. Pemberton dallied and pro- itary stores onto the cars, to be sen crastinated and lost his opportunity to northward to Canton, on the Mississippi do this. When McPherson cut the Central Railroad. Johnston had antic railroad and severed communication it ipated this the night before, and oring his subordinate to his assistance, advance threatened this line of retreat. night have been brought about if the him, and the noisy artillery fire was re-

elegraph had been uninterrupted. Grant's Masterly Strategy.

son to move at dawn directly upon guns commanded the clearing that ran Jackson, only 15 miles away from up to the front. where he then was, in the neighborwere two miles apart where they turn the Confederate right. crossed the intrenchments around

ed very warily, and closed up Steele's 95th Ohio to push out on the right to-Grant—at the front, as was his custom, and keeping close watch of everything, sent peremptory orders to Pemberton started off himself to follow up the reg-

Col. McMillen, commanding the 95th
Ohio, had proceeded to the right until
Gen. Grant had it up which he advanced to the enemy's into the country, or turning to attack that they asked was to be put within of Jackson, and then learning from a army was still out in the air, since it negro that all the troops had retreat- had lost its communications with So they plodded on through the mud and drenching rain with such good will ed except the artillerymen working the Grand Gulf. The coffee, sugar and salt that by 9 o'clock they came upon Johnguns, he rushed his regiment through a which had been brought with the colnoisy little skirmish the pickets retired across a wide, shallow, cultivated valley to the crest beyond, where a line McPherson and Sherman had kept in the route followed by the 95th Ohio. Johnston either did not realize this Grant believed that Johnston would unite with Pemberton, and had sent half-way between Jackson and Vicks-town before McClellan, and get away to stay the next day in Jackson, antagonists. He ordered McPherson to burg, Gen. Pemberton had somewhere with as he could Therefore he sent Walker's and Col- tary value to the Confederates, and

and Georgians, with one regiment from the advantageous ground covered in a long semi-circle by Baker's and Four-teen-Mile Creeks. Pemberton selected and Georgians, with one regiment from Mississippi, out on the Clinton Road to hold back McPherson, while Johnston had succeeded in carrying away entirely too much, the fruits of the movement were highly imwas carrying out the evacuation. He portant. Jackson was a railroad center tucky and miscellaneous troops out on tion of its railroad tracks, switches, Turn all your forces toward Bolton Stathe Raymond Road to do the same with bridges, roundhouses, machine shops, etc., would render it useless to the Confederates for six months, at least. the works, were to do the most in Besides, there was an important arthe works, were to do the most and checking Sherman. Farquharson was to make showy demonstrations.

Besides, there was an important senal, and foundries, factories and mills. Also, 500 Confederates had been mills. Also, 500 Confederates had been been senal. killed or wounded, 200 taken prisoners,

A heavy downpour of rain came up and eight guns captured. Johnston had at once, even before arriving at Jackson, sent orders for Pemberton to come to him at that place with his army, which order Pemberton did not obey, because he could not bring himself to uncover Vicksburg. Johnston, after his arrival at Jackson, sent another order to Pemberton to march immediately from Edward's to embarrass the Union advance. It march immediately from Edward's State of Mississippi had every available wounded. The 10th Mo. had 10 killed Station and attack Gen. Grant's rear, negro and white man hard at work and 65 wounded. Holmes's Brigade lost 215 of the total of 300 lost.

Destruction of Jackson.

Gen. Sherman had a genius for de-Gen. Sherman had a genius for de-struction and his men did their work road with a start of four miles. Osing his subordinate to his assistance, advance threatened this line of retreat. Steele's Division thoroughly destroyed upon a road that would bring him into and prevented the co-ordination which the strongest force was sent to oppose the railroads for four miles east of Jackson and three miles south, includ- Division would follow Osterhaus's, ing the great bridge over Pearl River.
Gen. Tuttle's Division did the same would come up by spether road from

McPherson put Crocker's Division in casting of cannon and shops for mak- Blair moving up from Raymond. hood of Clinton. Sherman was orfront, with two of Logan's Brigades in
dered to move by the direct road from
support. The third—Stevenson's—was
senal buildings and the shops connectfront, reached Hovey's position by Raymond to Jackson. This road was concealed behind a wood to the left, ed therewith, were first destroyed. The o'clock, and went into camp, and much south of the one upon which Mc- with orders to march to a road leading Confederates had released some con- Crocker bivouacked just in Hovey's Pherson was to move, and the roads into Jackson from the northwest and victs, who repaid this by burning down rear. the penitentiary. Gen. Sherman found Crocker put his Second Brigade, coma large cotton mill owned by Messrs. Jackson. McClernand was ordered to manded by Col. Holmes, of the 10th Greene, who made an urgent appeal send one division to Clinton to be a Mo., and consisting of that regiment to have it saved, as it gave employment vacillation. He construed Johnston's reserve to McPherson, one beyond Mississippi Springs to be near Sherman in case of need, and a third to Raymond as a general reserve. McClernand's other two divisions—he had five now since Blair came up—were placed at good advantage on three different roads leading to Vicksburg, where they would be a down the first principal use was in weaving and rear of the Second Brigade, with the first Brigade, Col. Boomer—93d leading to Vicksburg, where they would be thrown out of work and subsistence. They claimed to many women and poor people who would be thrown out of work and set its principal use was in weaving cloth for poor people, but upon personal examination of the mill Gens. Shering to have it saved, as it gave employment to many women and poor people who would be thrown out of work and gestion," and after thinking it over entitle to many women and order to attack Grant's rear "as a suggestion," and after thinking it over entitle to many women and poor people who would be thrown out of work and it is principal use was in weaving cloth for poor people who would be thrown out of work and it is principal use was in weaving cloth for poor people who would be thrown out of work and it is principal use. The population of the save is a suggestion, and after thinking it over entitle to attack Grant's rear "as a suggestion," and after thinking it over entitle to attack Grant's rear "as a suggestion," and after thinking it over entitle to attack Grant's rear "as a suggestion," and after thinking it over entitle to attack Grant's rear "as a suggestion, ieading to Vicksburg, where they would rencounter Pemberton if he moved to attack Grant's rear of the Second Britatack Grant's rear, and would yet be gade, in a piece of woods. Capt. Dilwithin easy supporting distance in the lon's 6th Wis. Battery advanced with States could better afford to compensevent of Sherman and McPherson de veloping at Jackson a much stronger At the bottom of the valley was the the people than to have the mill run

Gen. Grant Starts for Pemberton. Division on to Tuttle's, which had the advance. Sherman sent his Engineer Officer—Capt. Pitzman—with the transportation to a large extent.

ward Pearl River, and see what he was still possible for him to unite with could find. Not hearing anything from Pemberton had both he and Pemberton him within the expected time, Gen. acted with the same energy that their was these orders which Gen. McPher-

Gen. Grant had therefore the alternhe struck the New Orleans Railroad, ative of pushing Johnston back farther intrenchments, which he found de- Pemberton's much stronger force and serted. He occupied them, placing his drive him back. He instantly chose the regimental flag upon them in full view latter course for excellent reasons. His

suburban street to their rear, and cap-tured them. Capt. Pitzman returned ammunition was running low. It to Gen. Sherman with this information, would not do to pursue Johnston until and Gen. Sherman ordered Tuttle to he replenished his wagons. By drivadvance into the city by the road he advance into the city by the road he was on, while Steele should go in by out his right flank toward Haynes's were given to put the command, cav-All the troops rushed into town with munications with the Mississippi River. loud cheering, and Gens. Grant, Sher- Besides, he would be getting Pembergan and Crocker, met at the large tavern in front of the State House. McPherson informed Grant that he had May 15, Gen. Grant left Sherman encaptured important dispatches from gaged in the work of destruction and ward movement of Johnston by cross-Cemberton to Johnston, informing him started off after McPherson. This was ing the river and offering battle on of his moving to join him, and that Grant's ready, businesslike method of the other side. Instructions had been quick action was necessary to prevent conducting war, in which he kept evissued from Washington not to bring

discussed, and Grant gave orders to have halted in Jackson to refit and ments of my division and the 1st was to stay the next day in Jackson, antagonists. He ordered McPherson to everything else that might be of mili- son, for which point Johnston was aiming, and he sent a note to McClernand informing him of the capture of Jack-Though Johnston had succeeded in son and giving him the following order: "It is evidently the design of the enemy to get north of us and cross the Big Black, and beat us into Vicksburg. Turn all your forces toward Bolton Station, and make all dispatch in getting

there. Move troops by the most direct

road from wherever they may be on

the receipt of this order." To Blair he wrote:

"Their design is evidently to cross he Big Black and pass down the pen-The Union troops had lost two offi- insula between the Big Black and Ya-

The skillful movements Gen. Grant had been making with the various divisions rendered this concentration upon Bolton quick and easy. McPherson moved along the road near the railroad, and of McClernand's command upon a road that would bring him into the other near Championic Hill. Carrie In the meanwhile Gen. Grant was carrying out his plans with a celerity and determination for which Pemberton was wholly unprepared, and Johnston only less so.

MePherson's Battle.

MePherson's Battle.

The rain ceased about 11 o'clock, and the rails laid would come up by another road from Auburn. All that was necessary was three miles north. The ties were piled in heaps and fired, and the rails laid upon them so that they would warp out of all possibility of straightening. Culverts were blown up with gunbias and Blair's Divisions with the roads for 10 miles west and three miles north. The ties were piled in heaps and fired, and the rails laid upon them so that they would warp out of all possibility of straightening. Culverts were blown up with gunbias cavalry seized Bolton at 9:30 on Culverts were blown up with gunbias cavalry seized Bolton at 9:30 on the morning of May 15. That night have made the clearing that ran over this hill, and was enfiladed by Colquitt's cannon. Other guns commanded the clearing that ran over this hill, and was enfiladed by Colquitt's cannon. Other guns commanded the clearing that ran over this hill, and was enfiladed by Colquitt's cannon. Other guns commanded the clearing that ran over this hill, and was enfiladed by Colquitt's cannon. Other guns commanded the clearing that ran over this hill, and was enfiladed by Colquitt's cannon. Other guns commanded the clearing that ran over this hill, and was enfiladed by Colquitt's cannon. Other guns commanded the clearing that ran over this hill, and was enfiladed by Colquitt's cannon. Other guns commanded the clearing that ran over this hill, and was enfiladed by Colquitt's cannon. Other guns commanded the clearing that ran over this hill, and was enfiladed by Colquitt's cannon. Other guns commanded the clearing that ran over this hill, and was enfiladed by Colquitt's cannon. Other guns commanded the clearing that ran over this hill, and was enfiladed by Colquitt's cannon. Other guns commanded the clearing that ran over this hill, and was enf The Confederate Government had at Osterhaus three miles south and Jackson an extentive foundry for the abreast facing west, with Smith and

Pemberton's Indecision

his front. By the time he got across the creek Joe Johnston had been driven out of Jackson and was in retreat.

Champion's Hill. ave miles and arrived at Champion's Hill, one of the highest points in that region, and which commanded all the ground in range, and an admirable de-

and then to the west of Baker's Creek. Hancock." This was thickly covered with large trees and undergrowth, making it very difficult of ascent even without an enthere was active campaigning, wrote emy at the summit. This Pemberton to the Secretary of War: "I have also had made his left flank. The road from two companies of cavalry of 100 men Bolton to Edward's Station turns south each, ready to muster into the service. and ascends the ridge, which it follows They are much needed. They are also for a mile, and then turning west de- gathered from the mountain regions scends a gentle slope to Baker's Creek, and well acquainted with the country. a mile away. On the western side of You will please send arms for them. Champion's Hill the rise is gradual and They are all marksmen and have been is cultivated in fields with a narrow accustomed to the use of the rifle."

But they were not accepted.

The road. Pemberton had received an
A Mounted Infantry Fight. other and more peremptory order from Johnston to join him, and was sending back his trains to do so when the apsary for him to turn for a fight, and he could not have chosen a stronger position. He formed his line of battle with Gen Louisse. proach of Gran't troops made it neces-FROM JACKSON TO CHAMPION'S HILL.

Where they were they threatened Pembers with an advance upon Vicksburg, and kept up his confusion of the Union skirmishers, when might come to the Commissary, which would be established near the Missis
Transfer distribution. He formed his line of battle with Gen. Loring's Division on his left on the same of the Union skirmishers, when would be established near the Missis
They are they were they threatened Pembers and on the 26th of June he sent out 13 brought his division up from Port Gibson, in the center, and Gen. Carter L. Stevenson on his left. In the front of the line of battle with Gen. John S. Bowen, who had brought his division up from Port Gibson, in the center, and Gen. Carter L. Stevenson on his left. In the front of the line of battle with Gen. John S. Bowen, who had brought his division up from Port Gibson, in the center, and Gen. Carter L. Stevenson on his left. In the front of the line of battle with Gen. John S. Bowen, who had brought his division up from Port Gibson, in the center, and Gen. Carter L. Stevenson on his left. In the front of the line of battle with Gen. John S. Bowen, who had brought his division up from Port Gibson, in the center, and Gen. Carter L. Stevenson on his left. In the front of the line of battle with Gen. John S. Bowen, who had brought his division up from Port Gibson, in the center, and Gen. Carter L. Stevenson on his left. In the front of the line of battle with Gen. John S. Bowen, who had brought his division up from Port Gibson, in the center, and Gen. Carter L. Stevenson on his left. In the front of the line of battle with Gen. John S. Bowen, who had brought his division up from Port Gibson, and the commission of the line of battle with Gen. Jo Crocker promptly ordered his whole would be established near the Missis- this line were open fields and then the cure information of the enemy. They

EARLY DAYS OF CAVALRY.

Persistent and Unaccountable Opposition to Mounted Men by the War Department — Many Splendid Bodies Rejected—Others Become the Nuclei of Superb Regiments—Strong Need of Horsemen From the First.

By WALTER KEMPSTER, M. D., First Lieutenant, 10th N. Y. Cav.

Gen. Scott Yields. It was at this time that the troops under Col. Thomas were ordered from near Williamsport and Chambersburg Gen. J. E. Johnston threatened a move

wrote to Gen. Wallace, asking him whether the original report was subsequently confirmed, and he states in campaign it had seven companies of his letter that it was true in every par- cavalry. People, years hence, will

During June and July of this year there were other independent cavalry corganizations which through the inorganizations, which, through the inman and McPherson, with their Division Commanders, Steele, Tuttle, Lothe fortifications of Vicksburg—and which had been embarked, and had actually forced their way into the Army of the Potomac in spite of the persistent opposition of the War Department. Among them was an in-dependent troop known as Ringgold's Cavalry, a Pennsylvania organization, which operated with great success in West Virginia and took a conspicuous this. Dinner was ordered in the hotel, erybody busy toward the grand end, on an engagement, but the constant and the Generals, with and allowed his enemy no time to constant for the number of 40, sat centrate and mature his plans. Alshot, when Gen. Cadwalader reported to Fitz John Porter that "Seven regingled" started forward, and were out of ear-shot, when Gen. Cadwalader reported gold's command: "I must be pardoned, to Fitz John Porter that "Seven regingled" started forward, and were out of ear-shot, when Gen. Cadwalader reported gold's command: "I must be pardoned, and the commander would to Fitz John Porter that "Seven regingled" started forward, and were out of ear-shot, when Gen. Cadwalader reported gold's command: "I must be pardoned, and the command of the engagement near the command of the engagement o paralyzing confusion of mind. In the city of Jackson, the Capital of Missis-sippi, was Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, with about 11,000 effectives and men arriving by trains from the north, and southeast. At Edward's Station, and southeast arriving by trains from the north, and southeast. At Edward's Station, and southeast arriving by trains from the north, east and southeast. At Edward's Station, and southeast arriving by trains from the north, east and southeast. At Edward's Station, and southeast arriving by trains from the north, east the fourth of the manual forms of the north and of the saw that therefore all that was left for him was to repeat the tactics which he had successfully employed at Yorkhowever, in calling the attention of the

THEY CHARGED THE CONFEDERATES AND KILLED EIGHT OF THEM.

their commanding officer, but without artillery being loaded when captured, success, I having no mounted men at and about 100 horses fell into our my disposal.

Still did the authorities at Washingon refuse to accept cavalry. munication from Gen. Cadwalader, Gen. Scott telegraphed to Gen. John! A. Dix, of New York, to come to him tions which obtained praise for its at the first convenient moment, "for fighting qualities was known as Brack-I desire you to take command of the Alexandria and Arlington Department. ganized in Indianapolis, but its service Bring horses with you.—Winfield was declined from time to time. Yet,

ensive position.

and 1,000 cavalry, while my artillery to the 1st Ind. Cav., as Co. I.

It is quite steep at places and on the horses are without harnesses, and I eastern side, which is particularly have no cavalry to defend the fords of steep, is a ravine running to the north the river between Harper's Ferry and

On the same date, June 28, Governor Pierpont, of West Virginia, where

Col. Lew Wallace, of Indiana, was Bittern and sept up his contusion of the timent. These daring the light the united executed with the utmost exactness, in the highest countering a very severe fire they would be the highest countering a very severe they would be the highest them to be concerning a very severe they would be the highest them to be concerning a very severe they would be the highest them to be concerning a very severe they would be the highest them to be concerning a very severe they would be the highest them to be concerning a very severe they would be the highest them to be concerned as a well-with the severe that the highest them to be concerned as a well-with the severe that the highest degree difficult. It is not the highest degree difficult in the way to make the highest countering a very severe the theory of the camping discloses. When the special property in the property but presently the high the property but presently the h

hands." Another organization was the Ironton Cavalry, from southern Ohio, and which was attached to the command of Brig.-Gen. Cox, then in West Virginia. One of the independent organizawith devotion to their arm, they main-Appeal after appeal was made for tained an organization and pushed the

New York Cavalry.

company commanded by Capt. Thomas C. Devins, and known for a time as the leave the State, despite their urgent requests, until the 13th of July, and were mustered out at the expiration of three months. Another militia company left New

York on the 24th of July, for three months' service; this was commanded by Capt. Sauers.

There was an organization of New York cavalry which maintained an independent existence from its muster-in, Sept. 4, '61, until the close of the war. This was known as the Oneida Cavalry. from the circumstances of having been recruited in Oneida, Madison County, N. Y. It was commanded by Capt. P. Mann, and was attached to the head-quarters of the Army of the Potomac, being kept there until the expiration of its term of service.

Virginia, the independent cavalry or- already mentioned, in the Revolutionganizations on duty there rendered good account of themselves, as the his-

War Department to accept the services

of cavalry.

The reverse at Bull Run, wherein the Black Horse Cavalry received praise for things which must now make its members blush to think of, so simple they were, doubtless stimulated the Government to accept the services of cavalry, especially as it became known that at that time there were nearly 5,000 thoroughly equipped cavalrymen in the Confederate service in Virginia; and

the keenest apprehension was fell at headquarters of our army, lest this force should make its way through our feeble lines and enter the City of Washington; which, indeed, they might have done had they known the real condition of affairs.

The Cavalry at Bull Run.

When our army left Arlington Heights to enter upon the Bull Run ticular. Said he: "The report of this skirmish sounds like fiction, but it is not exaggerated."

Ringgold's Cavalry.

Rayalry. Feople, years lichted, hardly believe this, but nevertheless it is strictly true. There were two companies of the 1st Regiment, four of the 2d, and one company of 2d Dragoons Bull Run. The facts are briefly told. Near the close of that engagement Maj. Innis Palmer took command of all the cavalry and moved well to the right. After the battle had ended, and the infantry were leaving the field, the cavalry was used to cover the re-treat. The Black Horse Cavalry charged through some of the scattering infantry and came upon Maj. Palmer's command. He halted, ordered two pieces of Arnold's battery loaded with canister; these were discharged at close range among the Confederate horsemen, who promptly wheeled and galloped off. Then Maj. Palmer's cavalry resumed its march, in rear of the infantry, going into camp at Centerville, where they unsaddled and went

This affair of the Black Horse Cavalry frightened the troops through whom they ran; and as it was the first cavalry charge that the infantrymen had ever seen, they may, perhaps, be pardoned for drawing upon a some-what overheated and vivid imagination for the statements made by them when they finally reached Washington. It may be doubtful whether any one of the infantrymen told as good a tale as did Jack Falstaff; yet, on the whole, their statements were so distorted that some of the troops and many of the people believed the Black Horse Cavalry to be Gorgons, capable of trampling whole battalions of luckless doughboys into the earth. The quiet, soldierly action of Maj. Palmer and his command, which drove the battalion of Black Horse Cavalry from the field has received scant recognition.

McClellan Encourages Cavalry Organ-ization.

When Gen. McClellan assumed command of the Army of the Potomac, Aug. 20, 1861, there were less than 1,000 cavalrymen in his command. He had himself so lately been made to realize the necessity for them, that in the reorganization of the army he determined to make provision for this muchneeded service. He appointed Brig.-Gen. George Stoneman "Chief of Cavalry," and thereafter matters moved more regularly; but it was a long time before the cavalry could be equipped. Among the first organizations to be accepted as a whole, June 13, 1861, was the regiment, heretofore spoken of, the regiment, heretofore spoken of, which Carl Schurz was authorized to recruit. Shortly thereafter some companies of what finally proved to be the service, and ordered to Camp Jones, near Washington. Before this regi-mental organization was complete, one company (M) was ordered to scout in the direction of Pontateague, where they captured seven pieces of artillery, with caissons and harnesses; and a few days thereafter they took 1,500 stand of small arms, giving a good account of themselves on every occasion where they were called upon to act. This regiment completed its organization by the appointment of Lieut. George D. Baywhen drill began in earnest. This was in the month of September, 1861. In November five companies of this regiment opened the fight at Darnestown, and later supported Easton's battery. The Confederates were defeated at this place, the cavalry driving them from the field. This was one of the first victories. Coming, as it did, after the affairs of Big Bethel, Bull Run and Ball's Bluff, it was encouraging to the disappointed troops.

Some circumstances connected with horses and cavalrymen. In one of these urgent letters dated June 28, 1861, Gen. Patterson said: "Gen. T. J. Jackson is occupying points on the Potomac, having 15,000 men, 22 guns a time, and was then finally transferred to the 1st Ind. Cav., as Co. I.

General Government as hard for recognition recognition as they afterward pushed the enemy on the field. This organization served as an independent company for a time, and was then finally transferred to the 1st Ind. Cav., as Co. I. cruiting; but the necessary leave could not be secured. In July, 1861, Lieut. New York sent out some independent Bayard applied for leave from the Regular service to enable him to take a commission as Major in a regiment be-Jackson Horse Guards. They did not leave the State, despite their urgent Col. Fred Townsend. He was informed, officially, by the Adjutant-General of the Army, under date of July 8, 1861, as follows: "The Secretary of War has decided that officers of the Regular Army cannot be spared for service with volunteer regiments. Nothing daunted, however, Lieut.

Bayard again made application in September, and obtained leave to accept position as Major in Col. Van Alen's cavalry regiment, being recruited in New York. While there he met Gen. Mc-Clellan, who advised him not to accept the commission as Major, but to take a position on his (McClellan's) staff, or accept the position of Colonel in a Pennsylvania cavalry regiment. He chose the latter, and thus a circumstance of war brought a peculiar coincidence: John Bayard was made commander of the Philadelphia City Troop,

force than Grant had anticipated usual stream, bordered with a dense to clothe the Confederate army. Gen.

These admirable dispositions were line forward in a rush. The rebel skirsippi, where they would be fed until
steep slope dotted with stumps of trees.
At daylight two Northern men, who
coordance with Grant's orders, and the line pushed on up the bill
more peaceful section. The proprietor